5 Ways to Leverage

Speaking + Listening

to BUILD BETTER WRITERS

with Laura Kebart, M.Ed.
& Perfection Learning





What the Research Says:

Reading and writing float on a sea of talk. Oral language development facilitates print literacy; speaking and listening are essential for comprehension and writing.



Drop your grade level in the chat:

What grade(s) are you teaching this year?

学Character Debate Club美

Turn your classroom into a mini courtroom or debate hall. Assign students character roles from your current novel or short story, and ask them to defend decisions, motives, or actions.

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The Giver

Should Jonas have shared the memories sooner?

Esperanza Rising

Was Esperanza right to trust Miguel?



Bud, Not Buddy

Did Bud make the right choice to run away?

学Character Debate Club美

Why it works:

Oral debate = rehearsal for claims and evidence.

Students hear multiple sentence frames and ideas before writing.

Bonus: Builds empathy and teaches respectful disagreement.

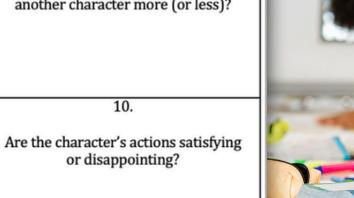
(学Character Debate Club半)

ı	1.	2.
	So far, would you consider the character's biggest decision brave or reckless?	Is this character acting out of selfishness or selflessness?
ı	3.	4.
	Should this character be forgiven for their choices at this point? Why or why not?	Is the character handling the main conflict fairly or unfairly?
	5.	6.
	3.	
ě	Are you seeing evidence of the character growing or staying the same?	As of right now, is the character motivated more by fear or by courage?
	7.	8.
	In what way does the setting (time + location) make the character's choices harder or easier?	Should the character have trusted another character more (or less)?

What lesson is this character probably

supposed to be learning?





10.

or disappointing?

Character Debate Club

Any Short Story or Novel

Is the character's biggest decision brave or reckless?

Does this character act out of selfishness or selflessness?

Should this character be forgiven for their choices? Why or why not?

Would you say the conflict has been solved fairly or unfairly?

Are there signs that the character is growing or staying the same?

Does the character seem motivated more by fear or by courage?

How does the setting make the character's choices harder or easier?

Should the character have trusted another character more (or less)?

Is this character really learning the lesson the author intended?

Was the character's ending satisfying—or disappointing?

What the Research Says:

The more kids know about spoken language, the better equipped they are to succeed in reading and writing. Oral language skills form the foundation for literacy, and spoken vocabulary predicts later writing success.

THINK



Say It, Then Write It

















Say It, Then Write It





Give students sentence starters (like training wheels for their writing).



Say It, Then Write It





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First, they practice saying a full sentence out loud to a partner.



Say It, Then Write It





Give students
sentence starters
(like training
wheels for their
writing).

First, they practice saying a full sentence out loud to a partner.

Then they immediately write that same sentence.

The author's main idea is ___, which is

shown by...



Say It, Then Write It

One reason ___ is important is...



- 1		
	3.	4.
- 1	Some people believe, but I think	This detail matters because it shows
- 1		
- 1		
- 1		
- 1	5.	6.
	The evidence proves because	A symbol/example of is because
	7.	8.
	If I had been, I would have	In my opinion, the most convincing point is
		15
-		
	9.	10.
200	y.	10.
	A counterpoint someone might make is	This connects to real life because
	but	
		1



Say It, Then Write It

Fiction & Nonfiction Stems

One reason ___ is important is...

The author's main idea is ____, which is shown...

Some people believe ____, but I think...

This detail matters because it shows...

The evidence proves ___ because...

A symbol/example of ___ is ___ because...

If I had been ____, I would have...

In my opinion, the most convincing point is...

A counterpoint someone might make is ____, but...

This connects to real life because...

What the Research Says:

Verbal rehearsal helps students draft stronger first sentences and paragraphs. Scaffolded opportunities for oral rehearsal improve sentence structure and cohesion before writing.

THINK

学Podcasting Pre-writes学



Middle schoolers love to talk, so let's leverage that!

学Podcasting Pre-writes学

What's one text you're teaching soon or just finished teaching?

Drop the title in chat.

CHOOSE ONE:

Rant about whether the narrator can be trusted.

Rant about the problem you have with the author's message.

Rant about the main character's choice(s), then offer advice.

Podcasting Pre-writes

HOW:



Have students record a
60-second "mini-podcast"
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by speaking to another
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When listening back, they jot down keywords and use those notes to jump-start their draft.

Podcasting Pre-writes

HOW:



Have students record a
60-second "minipodcast" on their phone,
Chromebook, or even just
by speaking to another
student in a partner or
small group setup.

When listening back from a recording device, they jot down keywords and use those notes to jumpstart their draft.



If doing this with a partner or small group, then that person (or persons) will share the keywords and phrases they jotted down as the talking student spoke.

学Podcasting Pre-writes学

Why it works:

Hearing themselves speak fluently first lowers anxiety and builds confidence.



Podcasting Pre-writes

Rants or Reflections

Rant about the most surprising part so far.

Rant about a choice the author made that you loved—or hated.

Reflect on the events, and analyze what might happen next and why.

Argue who the most important character is right now.

Rant about what you think the author's purpose is.

Talk through a scene or a quote that stood out to you.

Explain how the text connects to the current world.

Reflect on one part that confused you and why.

Reflect on how the setting impacts the story.

Give advice to the author: what would you change in the text?

学Podcasting Pre-writes类

ı	Explain the most surprising part so far.	Rant about a choice the author made that you loved—or hated.
ı	3.	4.
	Predict what might happen next and why.	Argue who the most important character is right now.
	5. Share what you think the author's purpose is.	6. Talk through one line or quote that stood out to you.
,		
	7. Explain how something from the text connects to the real world.	8. Share one part that confused you and why. What are some different things it might mean?
	9.	10.
	Describe how the setting impacts the story or how it impacts a particular character.	Give advice to the author: what would you change?



What the Research Says:

When students talk through ideas before writing, they organize their thoughts, internalize language structures, and build confidence. Talking drafts out loud supports reluctant writers and helps them transfer oral skills into written text.

THINK



Peer Interviews



Pair students and let them interview each other before writing. This works beautifully for personal narratives, reflective writing, or even literary analysis.





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Pair students and let them interview each other before writing. This works beautifully for personal narratives, reflective writing, or even literary analysis.



Why it works:

Oral storytelling is the natural bridge to written narratives.

Plus, it builds community and makes students feel heard.



My "pro tip" is to have students do this as a bell ringer (warm-up, hook, do-now) once a week for a few weeks leading up to your impending narrative writing unit.



My "pro tip" is to have students do this as a bell ringer (warm-up, hook, do-now) once a week for a few weeks leading up to your impending narrative writing unit.

By the time you get into that unit, students will have a library of personal accounts to draw from so they're not starting from scratch when it's time to think of a narrative topic.

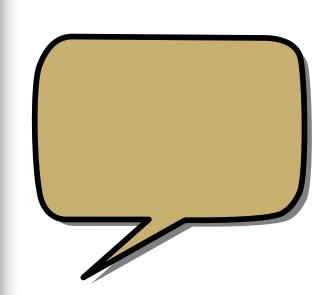
Peer Interviews

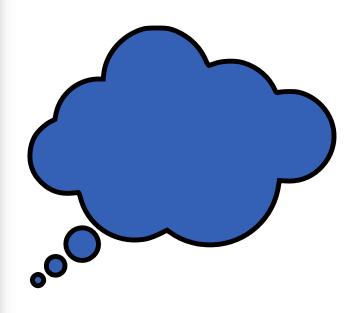






1.	2.
1.	2.
Tell me about a time you faced a tough choice.	What's one thing you'd never want to lose? Why?
3.	4.
Describe a moment when you felt proud of yourself.	Share a challenge you overcame.
-	6
5.	6.
What's a risk you've taken—did it pay off?	Who inspires you most, and why?
7.	8.
	<u>.</u>
What's the funniest thing that's ever happened to you?	What's your dream job or goal?
9.	10.
If you could change one thing about the world, what would it be?	Who would you trust most in a difficult situation?





Peer Interviews

(serious, funny, off-the-wall, etc)

Tell me about a time you faced a tough choice.

What's one thing you'd never want to lose? Why?

Describe a moment when you felt proud of yourself.

Share a challenge you overcame.

What's a risk you've taken—did it pay off?

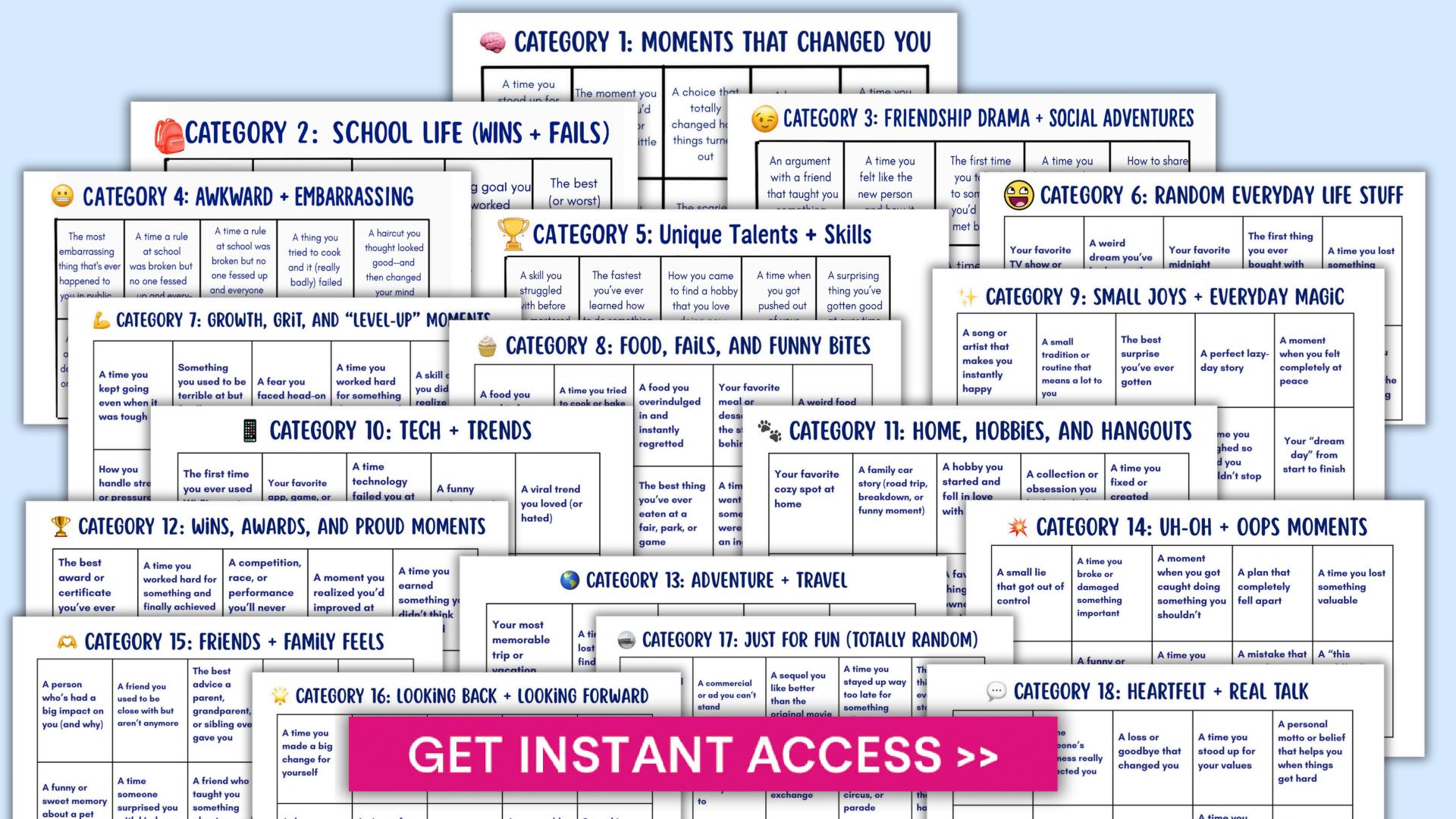
Who inspires you most, and why?

What's the funniest thing that's ever happened to you?

What's your dream job or goal?

If you could change one thing about the world, what would it be?

Who would you trust most in a difficult situation?



What the Research Says:

Improving oral language directly contributes to improvements in written composition. Daily structured oral-language routines (naming, describing, retelling) for just 5–10 minutes led to significant gains in vocabulary, logical sentences, and story composition over 3 months.

THINK

STRATEGY #5



This one's short, sweet, and effective.

Pose a big question.

Give students three minutes to discuss with a partner, then three minutes to write.

Repeat threughout threughout as often as possible

STRATEGY #5



Why it works:

Low-stakes, timed "bursts" normalize writing fluency and stamina.

STRATEGY # 5





1.	2.				
What's the biggest conflict in the text so far?	How does the setting affect the mood?				
3.	4.				
Which character (or person) has changed the most?	What lesson does this text teach about life?				
5.	6.				
How would this story change if it were set here, today?	Which quote best represents the author's message?				
7.	8.				
What's one prediction you have for what comes next?	What surprised you most in this section?				
9.	10.				
How would you describe the author's tone?	What's one connection you can make between this text and your own life?				





General Prompts

What's the biggest conflict in the text so far?

How does the setting affect the mood?

Which character (or person) has changed the most?

What lesson does this text teach about life?

How would this story change if it were set today?

Which quote best represents the author's message?

What's one prediction you have for what comes next?

What surprised you most in this section?

How would you describe the author's tone?

What's one connection you can make between this text and your own life?

THINK



[This one is perfect for a closure activity, especially if you're running a writing workshop]



Great Job !



Why it works:

Oral feedback boosts confidence and models revision.

It also strengthens classroom culture by making peer critique productive and supportive.



Great Job !



End class with a mini "feedback circle."

Students read one strong line aloud from their own drafts. Peers respond with sentence stems for feedback, like:





"I like how you used ___, can you add more about ?"

"Your evidence is strong; what if you included ___?"



"I agree with your idea, but maybe consider ___."

Complements & Counterclaims

Feedback Stems

I like how you used ____, can you add more about ____?

Your evidence is strong; what if you included ___ too?

I agree with your idea, but what about ___?

I noticed your beginning was strong—can you make your ending match that?

The tone fits well, but maybe try varying your word choice here.

I like your example; could you explain it more clearly?

I think your conclusion is solid, but could you add one more detail?

You made a good point; what's one counterpoint someone might argue?

I like how you organized your ideas; could you add a transition here?

Your writing is clear—what's one way you could make it even more persuasive?



Complements & Counterclaims

Compliments & Counterclaims

Compliments & Counterclaims						
1.	2.					
I like how you used Can you add more about?	Your evidence is strong. What if you included too?					
3.	4.					
I agree with your idea, but what about?	I noticed your beginning was strong—can you make your ending match that?					
5.	6.					
The tone fits well, but maybe try varying your word choice here.	I'm trying to understand your example. Could you explain it more clearly or in a different way?					
7.	8.					
, · ·						
I think this paragraph (or part) is off to a good start, but could you add one more detail?	You made a good point; what's one counterpoint that someone might argue?					
9.	10.					
I like how you organized your ideas, but could you add a transition here to help connect everything?	What's one way you could make this part even more persuasive?					

TASK CARDS

	1. So far, would you consider the	2. Is this character acting out of selfishness or selflessness?	1. Explain the most surpris	ing part so far.	2. Rant about a choice the author made that you loved—or hated.		1. What's the biggest conflict in the far?	e text so	2. How does the setting affect the mood?	
	character's biggest decision brave or reckless? 3.	4.	2. The author's main idea is, which is shown by	pen next and	4. Argue who the most important	ced a tough	What's one thing you'd never want to lose? Why?	has	4. What lesson does this text teach about life?	2. vidence is strong. What if you included too?
	Should this character be forgiven for their choices at this point? Why or why not? 5.	Is the character handling the main conflict fairly or unfairly? 6.	4. This detail matters because it shows		character is right now.	u felt proud	4. Share a challenge you overcame.	it were		4. d your beginning was strong— make your ending match that?
-	Are you seeing evidence of the character growing or staying the same?	As of right now, is the character motivated more by fear or by courage?	6. A symbol/example of is because	the author's	Talk through one line or quote that stood out to you.	—did it pay	6. Who inspires you most, and why?	L	8.	6. Ig to understand your example. Iu explain it more clearly or in a different way?
	7. In what way does the setting (time + location) make the character's choices harder or easier?	8. Should the character have trusted another character more (or less)?	8. In my opinion, the most convincing point	from the text al world.	8. Share one part that confused you and why. What are some different things it might mean?	hat's ever	8. What's your dream job or goal?	ve for	What surprised you most in this section?	8. ade a good point; what's one erpoint that someone might argue?
	9. What lesson is this character probably supposed to be learning?	10. Are the character's actions satisfy or disappointing?	is	ST	ANT AC	CE		ithor's	What's one connection you can make between this text and your own life?	10. one way you could make this rt even more persuasive?
1										

Handy Dandy Cheat Sheet

How to Leverage Speaking & Listening to Build Better Writers ~ Middle School ELA ~

#	Why	Examples	SEL	Standards
-1- Character Debate Club	Rehearsal for claims.	So far, would you consider the character's biggest decision brave or reckless? Is this character acting out of selfishness or selflessness?	Builds empathy	CCSS: Students articulate claims about a text and support them with clear reasoning and relevant evidence during structured discussion. TEKS: Students engage in academic dialogue by making claims, providing supporting evidence, responding to peers, and refining ideas through conversation.
-2- Say It, Then Write It	Fluency & lowers anxiety.	One reasonis important is Some may believe _, but I think	Oral success first	CCSS: Students rehearse ideas orally to clarify reasoning and strengthen arguments before composing written responses. TEKS: Students develop written ideas by first expressing thoughts verball then organizing and elaborating on them in writing.
-3- Podcasting Prewrites	Talking faster than writing.	Rant about a choice the author made that you loved—or hated. Talk through one line or quote that stood out to you.	Builds confidence	CCSS: Students evaluate and convey their thinking about an author's choices, using spoken reflection as a prewriting tool for analysis. TEKS: Students analyze a text by expressing interpretations orally, then translating those reflections into written explanations.
-4- Peer Interviews	Storytelling to writing.	Tell me about a time you faced a tough choice. What's a risk you've taken—did it pay off?	Builds community	CCSS: Students participate in collaborative discussions by asking questions, listening actively, and building on one another's ideas. TEKS: Students engage in purposeful conversation by asking clarifying questions, sharing experiences, and developing ideas through oral
-5- 3 x 3	Low-stakes fluency.	What's the biggest conflict in the text so far? How would this story change if it were set here, today?	Stamina & trust	storytelling. CCSS: Students communicate claims and interpretations clearly and adapt their reasoning when responding to others during discussion. TEKS: Students express and refine ideas through structured speaking and writing tasks that promote clarity, elaboration, and stamina.
-BONUS- Compliments & Counterclaims	Feedback & revision.	I like how you used Can you add more about? Your evidence is strong. What if you included, too?	Feedback culture	CCSS: Students evaluate peer arguments and provide constructive feedback to strengthen clarity, evidence, and reasoning. TEKS: Students give and receive specific, academically focused feedback to revise ideas, clarify meaning, and strengthen claims.

Handy Dandy Cheat Sheet

How to Leverage Speaking & Listening to Build Better Writers ~ Middle School ELA ~

#	Why	Examples	SEL	Standards
-1-	Rehearsal for	0 - 6	Builds	CCSS: Students articulate claims about a text and support them with clear
Character	claims.	So far, would you consider the character's biggest decision brave or reckless?	empathy	reasoning and relevant evidence during structured discussion.
Debate Club		biggest decision brave or residess.		TEKS: Students engage in academic dialogue by making claims, providing
		Is this character acting out of selfishness or selflessness?		supporting evidence, responding to peers, and refining ideas through conversation.
-2-	Fluency & lowers	One reasonis important is	Oral success first	CCSS: Students rehearse ideas orally to clarify reasoning and strengthen arguments before composing written responses.
Say It,	anxiety.	Some may believe _, but I think		
Then Write It				TEKS: Students develop written ideas by first expressing thoughts verbally, then organizing and elaborating on them in writing.
-3-	Talking faster		Builds confidence	CCSS: Students evaluate and convey their thinking about an author's
	than writing.	CET INICTAN	IT ACC	as a prewriting tool for analysis.
Production		GET INSTAN	NI ACC	
Prewrites		Taik initiough one line or quote that stood out to		written explanations.
		you.		

Which One Will You Use First?













Say It, Then Write It

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